OCTOBER. 1782. THE NUMB. 2732.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1782.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1782.

The Bill, intituled "An Act to ſtay and prevent ſuits being brought againſt ſundry officers and agents, heretofore employed in the ſervice of this State, and of the United States," was read the ſecond time, and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *to ſtay and prevent ſuits being brought againſt ſundry officers and agents, heretofore employed in the ſervice of this State, and of the United States.*

WHEREAS ſundry inhabitants of this State, duly authoriſed and appointed, agreeable to the reſolutions of Congreſs, have acted as agents for the United States, in the ſeveral characters of Commiſſaries, Quarter-Maſters, Forage Maſters, and in the Clothier and Medical departments; and others, under the proper authority and appointment of this State, in the ſame characters, through their laudable zeal for the good of the ſervice, not only uſed their beſt endeavours as public officers, but have alſo engaged their private credit, in many inſtances, for the payment of public debts.

AND WHEREAS the honorable Congreſs, by their act of the twentieth of *February* laſt, pointed out a mode for the ſpeedy ſettlement and liquidation of public accounts, and by their reſolve of the nineteenth of *March* laſt, have recommeded to the ſeveral Legiſlatures of the United States to ſtay and prevent ſuits of individuals againſt public officers.

And it appearing to this Legiſlative highly unjuſt that any perſon or perſons, having acted as public officers aforeſaid, ſhould be involved in ruin and diſtreſs, in conſequence of their honeſt and virtuous exertions for the common intereſt and ſafety of the public.

Be it therefore enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That in every caſe where any action is brought, or hereafter ſhall be brought, againſt any perſon who has acted in any of the public departments aforeſaid, upon any contract, bargain or agreement, expreſs or implied, entered into before the firſt day of *January* laſt, the Court before whom ſuch action is proſecuted ſhall, upon application, proceed in a ſummary manner into the examination of the circumſtances of the ſuit; and if it ſhall appear, to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that the debt or ſum ſued for was contracted by the ſaid officer, his agent or deputy, for the public ſervice, and that the ſaid officer, agent or deputy, hath not had a ſettlement and payment of his accounts, ſo as to enable him to diſcharge the debt or demand in queſtion with public money, in the order the ſame debt or demand was contracted, to all and every which queries the ſaid agent ſhall anſwer on oath, if to the ſame Court it ſhall ſeem expedient, then and in ſuch caſe the ſaid Court are hereby empowered and required to order a ſtay of all proceedings on ſuch action or actions.

Provided always, That where any Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in any ſuit brought, or which may hereafter be brought againſt any public officer, Agent or Deputy as aforeſaid, ſhall object to the ſufficiency of the proof given on the part of the defendant or defendants to ſtay ſuch ſuit or ſuits, and at any time ſhall, by authenticated official papers, or other ſufficient evidence, make it appear to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in ſuch ſuit hath ſettled his accounts, and received payment for the ballance due to him as an officer, Agent or Deputy as aforeſaid, from the public; or that he hath otherwiſe received public money ſufficient to diſcharge his own juſt demands againſt the public, and alſo the juſt demands of all perſons againſt him as an officer, Agent or Deputy aforeſaid, then and in ſuch caſe it ſhall be lawful for ſuch plaintiff or plaintiffs to proſecute their ſuit or ſuits to judgment and execution, any thing herein before contained notwithſtanding.

And Provided always, That nothing in this act contained ſhall be conſtrued or taken to render any of the ſaid officers, Agents or Deputies, liable for the payment of ſuch debts or demands, further or otherwiſe than they were or might have been liable for the payment of the ſame by law before the paſſing of this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, to enable the plaintiff or plaintiffs the better to ſupport ſuch ſuit or ſuits, all officers or other perſons within this State, who are in poſſeſſion of books, official papers, or other authentic documents, ſhall, and they are hereby required, on application to him or them made for that purpoſe, to make out and certify copies from ſuch books, official papers, and other authentic documents, or ſuch parts thereof as ſuch plaintiff or plaintiffs ſhall think neceſſary; which copies ſo made out and certified ſhall be evidence to the Court, ſo far as they may relate to the ſtaying or proſecuting ſuch ſuit or ſuits, and in no other caſe whatſoever: Excepting in ſuch caſes wherein they may be conſidered by the Court legal evidence on the principles of law.

BOOKS by AUCTION.

At the CITY VENDUE STORE, on Thurſday, the 17th of October, 1782, preciſely Half after 6 o'Clock in the Evening, will commence, by Auction, the Sale of

A Gentleman's very valuable Library,

conſiſting of the moſt uſeful, elegant and vivifying modern Authors, in all the Arts and Sciences, many of which are *un-come-at-able* every where elſe on this Continent.

Memorandum. *This miſcellaneous Collection of Books are of ſuch ſuperior Excellence, that, according to Probability, the like will not appear by Auction for many Years to come.*

N. B. Catalogues, for the Uſe of thoſe Rationaliſts, who chooſe to elevate themſelves to the Dignity of Sentimentaliſts, may be had, at the City Vendue Store, in Front-ſtreet, and at BELL's Book-ſtore, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

*** The Sale will be continued on the Evenings of Friday and Saturday, the 18th and 19th of October. It will alſo be reanimated on the Evenings of Thurſday, Friday and Saturday, the 24th, 25th and 26th of October, 1782. ¶

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled.

PROCLAMATION.

IT being the indiſpenſible duty of all nations, not only to offer up their ſupplications to Almighty GOD, the giver of all good, for his gracious aſſiſtance in a time of diſtreſs, but alſo in a ſolemn and public manner to give him praiſe for his goodneſs in general, and eſpecially for great and ſignal interpoſitions of his Providence in their behalf; therefore, the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, taking into their conſideration the many inſtances of divine goodneſs to theſe States in the courſe of the important conflict, in which they have been ſo long engaged,----the preſent happy and promiſing ſtate of public affairs, and the events of the war in the courſe of the year now drawing to a cloſe; particularly the harmony of the public Councils, which is ſo neceſſary to the ſucceſs of the public cauſe,---the perfect union and good underſtanding which has hitherto ſubſiſted between them and their allies, notwithſtanding the artful and unwearied attempts of the common enemy to divide them,----the ſucceſs of the arms of the United States and thoſe of their allies,---and the acknowledgment of their Independence by another European power, whoſe friendſhip and commerce muſt be of great and laſting advantage to theſe States; DO hereby recommend it to the inhabitants of theſe States in general to obſerve, and requeſt the ſeveral States to interpoſe their authority in appointing and commanding the obſervation of THURSDAY, the Twenty-eighth day of NOVEMBER next, as a day of SOLEMN THANKSGIVING to GOD, for all his mercies; and they do further recommend to all ranks to teſtify their gratitude to GOD for his goodneſs, by a cheerful obedience to his laws, and by promoting, each in his ſtation, and by his influence, the practice of true and undefiled religion, which is the great foundation of public proſperity, and national happineſs.

DONE in Congreſs, at Philadelphia, the eleventh day of October, in the year of our LORD one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two, and of our Sovereignty and Independence the ſeventh.

JOHN HANSON, Preſident.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled,
OCTOBER 1, 1782.

THE Committee, to whom was referred a repreſentation of the Legiſlature of New-Jerſey, report,----

"That it appears from the ſaid repreſentation, that complaints have been made to the Legiſlature of New-Jerſey by the officers of the line of that State, of partial payments made by other States to the troops of their particular lines, and that it is propoſed by the ſaid Legiſlature, unleſs meaſures be taken by Congreſs for ſecuring equal juſtice to the troops of New-Jerſey, to apply to their uſe a part of the taxes required by, and allotted for, the diſpoſition of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled:

"That by the Articles of Confederation, all charges of war and all other expences incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, are to be defrayed out of a common Treaſury, which ſhall be ſupplied by the ſeveral States, and the United States in Congreſs aſſembled are to aſcertain the ſums ſo to be ſupplied, and to appropriate and apply the ſame in defraying ſuch expences:

"That in purſuance of this delegated power, Congreſs did, in the month of November laſt, require of the ſeveral States their reſpective proportions of the ſum of Eight Millions of Dollars, for the ſervice of the current year, in which ſervice was included the payment of the army; ſo that in caſe of compliance with the ſaid requiſition, the whole army will be regularly and duly paid.

"That if, therefore, individual States undertake, without the previous warrant of Congreſs, to diſpenſe any part of monies required for and appropriated to the payment of the army, or any other purpoſes of the Union, the fœderal conſtitution muſt be ſo far infringed:

"That ſuch infractions ought the more to be guarded againſt, as they tend to ſubvert the plans which Congreſs have adopted, and are now carrying into effect, for a uniform and œconomical adminiſtration of the public revenue, as they muſt prolong the exiſtence of unſettled accounts between the United States and individual States, from which great inconveniencies have been experienced; and as they cannot fail to produce ultimately diſcords among the ſeveral States, and intermediate confuſions and murmurs in the army."----Whereupon

Reſolved, That the Legiſlature of New-Jerſey be informed, that Congreſs have adopted every means in their power for ſecuring payment of the arrears due to the army prior to the firſt day of January laſt, and for the regular payment of the army in future, which they hope the ſeveral States will exert themſelves to enable Congreſs to accompliſh; and that Congreſs have diſcountenanced all partial payments of the army by particular States.

Reſolved, That no monies paid by any of the States to the officers and ſoldiers of the army of the United States, as pay for the year 1782, be conſidered as advanced in behalf of the United States, and that the ſame be not credited to the State by which the advance ſhall have been made.

Reſolved, That the ſeveral States be required to make ſpeedy payment of the reſpective quotas into the public Treaſury, that Congreſs may be thereby enabled to pay the officers and ſoldiers of the American army the amount of their pay for the preſent year.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

On THURSDAY, the 24th October, inſtant,

Will be SOLD by Public Auction,

At the Coffee-Houſe, in Philadelphia,

THE MERCHANT-MILLS in the borough of Briſtol, containing three pair of Stones, one whereof is burs, together with the appurtenances, and a LOT of five acres. The character and ſituation of theſe mills are ſo well known, as to render any particular deſcription unneceſſary, being ſituate on the Delaware, only 20 miles diſtant from Philadelphia. Credit may be had for half or more of the purchaſe money, if required. Further information on the premiſes, or by application to

JOHN MEASE.

N. B. Poſſeſſion may be had one month after purchaſe.

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The different Pieces this Author has on ſeveral Occaſions produced are ſo univerſally eſteemed, that an Eulogium on the above would be really unneceſſary. Every Friend to America ſhould be poſſeſſed of this Letter, which furniſhes him with the juſt Remarks, &c. for the perfect Knowledge of this riſing Empire.

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Spelling-books, Æſop's Fables,
Art of Speaking, Pſalters,
Engliſh, Latin & Greek Grammars,
Vocabularies, Corderies, Primmers,
Chap Books, &c. &c.

An Additional Catalogue to the Circulating Library is now ready for the Subſcribers. ¶

To be SOLD at public SALE,

At the Coffee-houſe, on Saturday, the 26th of October inſtant, between the hours of 5 and 6 in the evening (if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale)

A THREE ſtory brick MESSUAGE, with a piazza and kitchen, and convenient rooms over them, containing in the whole eleven rooms and nine fire-places. Alſo the lot of ground on which the ſame are erected, containing in breadth on the north ſide of Arch-ſtreet, oppoſite the Friends burial-ground, 20 feet, and extending in depth from Arch-ſtreet to Cherry-ſtreet. There is likewiſe on ſaid lot a carpenter's ſhop 34 by 15 feet, two ſtories high, a cellar under the ſame; alſo a good ſmith's ſhop well accuſtomed, fronting on ſaid Cherry-ſtreet, now rented to a good tenant.

The meſſuage, piazza and kitchen, have good cellars under them. The lot is ſubject to a yearly rent-charge of 4 l. ſterling. The terms will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

SAMUEL GRISCOM, or
¶ EVERARD BOLTON.

Cheſter, October 7, 1782.

BY Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes, on the 7th day of November next, about twelve o'clock, a MESSUAGE, PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, containing about 65 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in East Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county; bounded by lands of ----------; late the property of Silas Harry, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Cheſter, October 7, 1782.

BY Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes, on the 5th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, a MESSUAGE, PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, containing about 100 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Birmingham townſhip, Cheſter county; bounded by lands of James Hannum, Benjamin Ring and others; late the property of Thomas Hannum, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Cheſter, October 7, 1782.

BY Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes, on the 8th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, a valuable PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, containing 300 acres, together with a griſt-mill and ſaw-mill thereon, ſituate in Weſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county; bounded by lands of Caleb Phipps, Nathan Hayes and others; late the property of William Davis, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Cheſter, October 7, 1782.

BY Virtue of a writ, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the premiſes, the 4th day of November next, about 12 o'clock, a valuable PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, containing about 363 acres, ſituate in East Bradford townſhip, on which is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, with four rooms on a floor, a good frame barn, ſtables and hay-houſe, likewiſe ſeveral log tenements, ſuitable for tradeſmen, about 30 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made, nearly one half thereof is good timber land, capable of great improvements, and may be divided into two commodious farms, adjoining the lands of Thomas Darlington, William Jefferies and others, near Brandywine creek; late the eſtate of Jonathan Strode; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Cheſter, October 7, 1782.

BY Virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the premiſes, the 6th day of November next, about 12 o'clock, a certain MESSUAGE, PLANTATION and two TRACTS of LAND thereto belonging, ſituate in Thornbury townſhip, one of which contains about 57 acres, and the other about 100 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances; bounded by lands of William Jones, Jeſſe Greaves and John Woodward; late the eſtate of Iſaac Davis, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

From RIVINGTON's NEW-YORK GAZETTE, Oct. 16.

By the brig Swallow, Capt. Walker, arrived laſt Saturday, in 15 days from Tortola, we have the following advices, which were received at that iſland by Captain Ewing in 5 weeks from Glaſgow.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 20.

At the Court at St. James's, the 17th of July, 1782.

PRESENT,

The King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

HIS Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the Right Honorable Thomas Lord Grantham to be one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, he was this day, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

LONDON, *July* 18.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were received at the Admiralty from Lord Howe. We are ſorry to find they contain an account of Picquet's ſquadron having formed a junction with the combined fleet, which now conſiſts of 38 ſail of the line. His Lordſhip was cruiſing to the weſtward of the enemy, in order to fall in with the homeward-bound trade; the ſeveral frigates were likewiſe diſpatched by his Lordſhip to apprize the fleets of their danger, and to order them into Ireland. He likewiſe adds, that, notwithſtanding the ſuperiority of the enemy, he has no doubt but he ſhall be able to protect them.

Our readers may depend on the following account being a correct narrative of the two fleets, from the time the enemy was firſt diſcovered to the Sunday evening:

Thurſday, July 11. The Vigilant of 64 guns, with the Mediator, Recovery, and two other frigates, being on a cruize, off Uſhant, ſaw a large fleet, which they ſoon diſcovered to be men of war, and found themſelves chaſed by three or four large ſhips; the Recovery loſt her top-maſt, and was very near being taken, the enemy continuing to chace within a few leagues of the Lizard.

Friday 12. In the morning one of the frigates which had been chaced the evening before met Lord Howe going down the Channel with 22 ſail of the line, having only been joined by the Ocean ſince he left Portſmouth. Being informed of the combined fleets, whoſe ſtrength the frigate could not acquaint him with, he continued his courſe.

Saturday 13. Diſcovered the enemy, conſiſting of at leaſt 38 ſail of the line, with one or two 50 gun ſhips. Paſſed them in the night, and on Sunday, the 14th, the Engliſh fleet was to the weſtward, moſt probably with a view to protect the homeward bound trade, by ſecuring their retreat into Cork, or ſome other port in Ireland.

It is a proof of the abilities of Lord Howe, that with a fleet inferior by 16 or 17 ſail he ſhould be able to paſs the enemy, without being able to bring him to an engagement.

The Vigilant, of 64 guns, on her return into port, miſſed the Engliſh fleet, and anchored in Plymouth Sound laſt Sunday, from whence ſhe was expected to ſail, with the Suffolk, of 74 guns, on Monday, to join Lord Howe. The Crown, of 64, and Panther, of 60, ſailed on Tueſday from Portſmouth with the ſame intent; ſo that if they can get by the combined fleet, his Lordſhip will have 26 ſail of the line. The Belliſle, of 64 guns, remains at Portſmouth, and the Rippon, of 60 guns, in the Downs.

July 19. On the arrival in town of Mr. Jay, the Secretary to Congreſs, that gentleman ſignified to Lord Shelburne, that the intention of his viſit was that of a ſpeedy and amicable negociation; that the members of Congreſs had duly inſtructed and authoriſed him to accommodate and decide any technical differences which might ariſe in the buſineſs, ſo as that the preliminaries for a firm and laſting amity might be finally adjuſted and declared before his return to America, and not to be retarded by any other than ſome very material and important obſtacle. A council was immediately ſummoned, and has ſat twice to conſider of receiving him, and to be prepared with a ſett of determined articles to be propoſed to him on the part of this country.

A reinforcement of ten ſail of the line, and two of 50 guns, will be ready in a day or two to ſail down the Channel to join the grand fleet, ſix of them being now at Portſmouth and Plymouth for that purpoſe.

It is the general opinion, that as Lord Howe's fleet conſiſts entirely of clean ſhips, he will eaſily be able to avoid an action, the enemy's ſhips being many of them foul. It is hoped the Jamaica convoy will be able to get into ſome of the Iriſh ports, and then his Lordſhip will have nothing to attend to but to join the reinforcement now getting ready for him.

The latelt accounts directly from Lord Howe are dated the 12th inſtant, (Friday laſt) to the weſtward of Scilly. He had paſſed by the combined fleet that morning; ſo ſoon as he got to the weſtward of the enemy, the fleet formed the line, and lay to for about twelve hours; but the combined fleet did not advance upon him, as might have been expected from their numbers. As the wind is now fair for going down the Channel, it is hoped the reinforcement of ten capital ſhips may be able to join the grand fleet by the middle of next week; it will be fortunate if the Jamaica fleet does not appear in the Channel till after a junction is formed.

Within theſe three days, very great exertions have been made in all the ports in the Channel to man and fit out the ten ſhips beforementioned; the preſs for ſeamen has been very ſucceſsful, many of the ſhips, cutters, and other ſmall craft have been ſtripped of their hands; the Eaſt-Indiamen now at Spithead have furniſhed a loan of 250 men, and about a thouſand ſeamen have arrived at Plymouth from Ireland, (part of five thouſand already raiſed there) which has completely manned the ſhips now going out; beſides theſe, other four line of battle ſhips are now ready, ſo ſoon as hands can be got from Ireland. From theſe exertions, it is to be hoped the ſituation of the kingdom will ſoon wear a very promiſing aſpect.

Extract of a letter from Corke, dated July 15.

"Yeſterday the Nancy Eaſt-India Packet, Captain Heiffernan, from Bengal, arrived in our harbour, with diſpatches for the Eaſt-India Directors, which Captain Heiffernan immediately ſet off with for Dublin, in his way to London.

PLYMOUTH, *July* 17. Yeſterday arrived the Mackerel cartel, from the coaſt of Guinea; ſhe was brought to off the Lizard by the combined fleet, conſiſting of 36 ſail of the line. Sailed his Majeſty's ſhips Suffolk, Diſcovery, and La Prudent, to join Lord Howe.

July 20. Yeſterday intelligence was received at the Admiralty from Plymouth, giving advice of a cartel veſſel having arrived there, which ſaw the combined fleet off the Lizard. Theſe diſpatches contain nothing more than a confirmation of thoſe received the preceding day. The Captain of the cartel reports, that Don Cordova, the Spaniſh Admiral, is Commander in Chief, and not Guichen, as reported.

On Wedneſday evening a meſſenger arrived at the Right Hon. Mr. Townſhend's office, at Whitehall; with diſpatches from his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. We have authority to ſay, that they contain a moſt direct and poſitive reſolution of immediate reſignation of his Viceroyſhip, and ſo peculiarly averſe does his Grace feel to act in conjunction with the preſent Miniſters, that he preſſes them in the ſtrongeſt manner to appoint an immediate ſucceſſor, that he may quit his employment without delay. In conſequence of the above requiſition from the Duke of Portland to reſign the govenment of Ireland, a cabinet Council was held after levee yeſterday at St. James's, when the Right Hon. Earl Temple was by his Majeſty's command appointed Lord Lieutenant of that kingdom, and his Lordſhip's brother, the Honorable Mr. Grenville, was appointed principal Secretary to the viceroyſhip. The Earl Temple has not yet been created Duke of Buckingham, as reported in the various Newspapers.---ENG. CHRON.

Yeſterday the Lieut. of the Winchelſea frigate arrived at the Admiralty with diſpatches from Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. giving advice of his having watched the motions of the Dutch fleet ſince their departure from the Texel, and that on the 14th inſt. he left them ſteering for the northward of Scotland. They conſiſted of 19 two-deckers, ſeveral armed Indiamen, and ſome tranſports. Part of the men of war, it was ſuppoſed, would return again to the Texel, after eſcorting the outward-bound ſhips to a certain latitude. He likewiſe adds, that a few days after ſailing, he was ſo fortunate as to pick up two tranſports belonging to this fleet; but it does not appear that any of the men of war are intended to join the combined fleets of France and Spain.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, July 25.

"Letters were yeſterday received in town from Corke, which ſay that a packet, arrived there from Bengal, brings advice that Admiral Hughes, having came up with the French fleet, under the command of Monſ. d'Orves, engaged them, and though they were ſuperior in numbers, defeated them, after a cloſe action of ſix hours, ſinking one, and taking two ſhips of the line."

Advice is received at the Admiralty from Lord Howe, dated the 14th inſt. at which period it ſtated the enemy's fleet to have conſiſted of 38 ſail of the line of battle ſhips, and two fifties; and ours of 22.

According to letters from on board the Victory man of war, dated on Sunday laſt, after having laid by a whole day for the French ſquadron, they edging off from our fleet, though (having the wind) they might have come to an engagement in a few hours, had they been ſo inclined, Lord Howe kept on towards Cape Clear, where the bounds of his cruize would terminate, and had diſpatched his cruizers to look out for the Weſt-India fleet.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from Gibraltar, which were brought over in the Lively cutter: They contain an account of the arrival of four Corſairs, laden with proviſions, which had given them a very comfortable relief. Every thing remained quiet when the diſpatches came away.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

EVERY good Engliſhman muſt feel a very deep concern at the loſs of Lord Cornwallis's army; and every man, who knows the country, muſt ſee from Sir Henry Clinton's own letter, in the Gazette of the 5th of December, that one great cauſe, which led to that misfortune, aroſe from an unaccountable neglect in ſuffering Waſhington quietly to march by New-York to Trenton, without our making the leaſt attempt to attack him, or doing any one thing to intercept him in his march. The French fleet might, for a while, have blocked them up, but the rebels had no army capable of attacking them without this reinforcement.

If the reader will look into the map of Jerſey, he will ſee that the Croton, where Waſhington was encamped, runs into the Hudſon's River, about 40 miles due north of New-York, and that Brunſwick and Trenton (to which it was known that Waſhington muſt march, in order to get over the Rariton and the Delaware, in his way to the Head of Elk) was 40 miles to the ſouthward of New-York. Waſhington's route lay ſo near to our army, that a part of his troops, with the baggage, paſſed through Aquakinac, within eight or ten miles of them. Waſhington's whole force, French and American, by his own returns*, amounted only to 6300 men. General Clinton's force was near 15,000 regular troops, beſides 5000 provincials. Yet General Clinton ſuffers 6000 men to paſs by his 15,000, without chuſing to fight them, or ſtirring a ſingle ſtep to ſtop them.

Waſhington's firſt motion, in croſſing the Croton and the Hudſon's River, was a clear indication of his purpoſe to march to the ſouthward. To ſay nothing of any intelligence ſent from the Jerſies, of his deſign to get to the Head of Elk. An army could not be marched an hundred miles through a country, without preparations having been made there for their reception; and theſe preparations muſt have been known.

The nation might juſtly have expected that a General, at the head of 20,000 men, ſhould have puſhed over a body of troops to Paulus-Hook, or any where elſe, into the Jerſies, and have oppoſed the enemy's motions; but our General, by his letter, ſeems to ſuppoſe that he was poſted there only as a ſpy, to ſend home the *dates of them*. "In my diſpatch of the 20th of Auguſt, I had the *honor* to inform your Lordſhip, that General Waſhington had ſuddenly quitted his camp at White Plains.—I have now *that* of communicating to you his ſubſequent movements. He paſſed the Croton on the 19th ult. taking a ſtation within a few miles of it. On the 23d and 24th he croſſed the North River; and, by the poſition he took, ſeemed to threaten Staten-Iſland until the 29th, when he ſuddenly moved towards the Delaware." The General, doubtleſs, does himſelf very great honor, in telling us thus punctually the dates of his enemy's ten days march in his neighbourhood: But might we not have expected, that he ſhould have added ſomething more to that honor, by telling us, that he had immediately puſhed over a body of 8 or 10,000 men into the Jerſies, and routed them, and ſent them much more ſuddenly back again?

Never, ſure, was a nation ſo ill ſerved by its Commanders. For theſe ſix years paſt we have been perpetually told of ſtrong holds and ſtrong countries; and as often as Waſhington has lain ſtill in his camp, that was a ſtrong hold, which could not be attacked. Here, at leaſt, in a march of an hundred miles, he could avail himſelf of no ſtrong holds; and we, it ſeems, in all this pretended ſtrong country, could not find one ſtrong enough to ſtop him.

What greatly aggravates our mortification is, that this is not only a blot in our Generalſhip, but it is a blot which has been already hit, and publicly and univerſally condemned. In the year 1776, after Waſhington's half-defeat at White-Plains, he retreated, and encamped behind the Croton, where Sir Henry Clinton's letter tells us he now was; and upon Lord Cornwallis taking Fort-Lee, he croſſed the North-River, and made the very ſame march to Brunſwick and Trenton, which he did now. Every man in America then ſaw, that it was the duty of Sir William Howe to have ſent over a body of troops into the Jerſies to ſtop him. The rebels owned their ſurprize that it was not done, and conſidered it as a ſaving act of providence. They did not know that it was the eſpecial grace of oppoſition; every man here in England, that has ſpoken or written upon the ſubject, has conſidered it as an unpardonable neglect. General Robinſon, in the Houſe of Commons, charged it upon him to his face as a capital failure; and Sir William does not attempt to ſay it ought not to have been done. His, indeed, was the more flagrant inſtance of neglect, becauſe Waſhington's was then a flying army, of but half the number of his preſent, which was an advancing one. But every one knows, that for one army to march by another is the moſt dangerous motion it can make. Was there any thing to hinder a ſuperior number of troops from croſſing their line of march, and cutting them in pieces? If the French Generals had not ſeen our army, a few weeks before, ſuffer themſelves to be braved by their parading their troops in our ſight, without our daring to march out and fight them, they might not probably have ventured on ſo hazardous a march. But, alas! inſtead of their fearing us, the General himſelf tells us, that he was afraid of them. What a humiliating picture of Britiſh proweſs is here ſhewn us? An Engliſh General, at the head of 20,000 men, writes home, that he is threatened, in one of his ſtrongeſt poſts, by an army of 6,300. Into what a condition is our military ſpirit ſhrunk and dwindled?

The pretence of the enemy's threatening Staten-Iſland, is the moſt futile one that could be thought of. All the naval ſtrength and ſmall craft in the harbour was ours; muſt it not therefore have been the laſt thing that Waſhington would think of, and the firſt that we ſhould wiſh, to have an enemy put his army into an iſland, which he never could get out without our permiſſion? But if the reader will look at the map, he will ſee that this ſeeming fear for Staten-Iſland, inſtead of being an apology, is really an aggravation of the neglect. If there was any apprehenſion of that ſort, that made another additional reaſon he ſhould have paſſed over a body of troops to his garriſon at Paulus-Hook, and have put himſelf in the enemy's way to prevent it. Could Waſhington have poſſibly got ſo far South as Staten-Iſland, and much leſs have paſſed on by it to Brunſwick and Trenton, if he had poſted himſelf near the Clove, or any where to the North of Staten-Iſland? But becauſe the enemy ſeemed to threaten Staten-Iſland, our General let him march quietly towards it; and becauſe the intelligence from the Jerſies was, that Waſhingtons's real intention was to go to Trenton and the Head of Elk, he did not chuſe to ſtop him; but ſeems to let him go and do what miſchief he would any where elſe, if he were but happily rid of him. We now ſee, that he had ſtrength enough at New-York to carry away 7000 men 400 miles to ſea, to fight the whole South and North Rebel and French force in conjunction; and yet he could not march ten or twelve miles to meet and cut off the half of that force, and prevent that junction. Is it poſſible for us to hope for any thing good under ſuch a direction?

A. B.

* Theſe returns were,

French, with 20 pieces of artillery	3700
Courtland's regiment	500
Hazen's regiment	300
Jerſey, twelve, ſix, and three months men	500
Lincoln's light troops	1100
Park of artillery	200
Total,	6300

Philadelphia, October 16, 1782.

A CITY COURT will be held at the Court-houſe in this city, on Monday, the 28th inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all perſons bound by recognizance to appear thereat, and all city Conſtables, are to take notice and give their attendance accordingly. All public houſe-keepers within the city, who ſhall not then have taken out their licences for this year, will be proſecuted according to law.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Lancaſter Goal, October 14, 1782.

I DO hereby give notice to all and every of my creditors, that I have applied to the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, for a Law to enable the Court of Common Pleas to diſcharge me from my impriſonment; and my creditors are hereby notified to attend the next ſitting of the Houſe, to make their objections, if any they have, why ſuch a law ſhould not be paſſed. ¶ JOHN SINSINIGH.

TO BE SOLD,

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of John Wright, late of the townſhip of Moyamenſing, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November next, preciſely at five o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-Houſe, in Philadelphia aforeſaid, for caſh:

Seven hundred and four acres of LAND, or thereabouts, part of which is located on Juniata, as will appear by ſurveys in the Surveyor General's Office at Philadelphia aforeſaid; which ſaid 704 acres is an undivided part of 1250 acres of land, being an original purchaſe from William Penn, Eſq; to Thomas Bourne, (Mercer) &c.

Alſo, at the time and place above mentioned, will be ſold for caſh, a right to locate 25 acres of Liberty Land, being appurtenate to the ſaid purchaſe of 1250 acres aforeſaid. The ſubſcriber engages a good title to the purchaſer.

Oct. 15, 1782 JOHN LEE, acting Executor.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ROBERT MAGIL, late of the townſhip of Warwick, and county of Bucks, Shopkeeper, deceaſed, are required to make ſpeedy payments; thoſe who do not comply with this requeſt, may expect without further notice to be proſecuted according to law. All thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts to

¶ BENJAMIN SNODGRASS, and
Oct. 18. WILLIAM DUNGAN, } Execut.

10th Month, 10, 1782.

WAS taken up (by a lad of the ſubſcriber's) between George Gray's Ferry and Darby, about the 24th of laſt month, a brown HORSE, with a ſtar in his forehead, a ſwitch tail, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, and about 7 years old; ſaid horſe appeared to be rode as long as he could go, much abuſed and turned out, and with difficulty kept alive. The owner may have him again, on proving his property and paying charges, by applying to JOHN HORNE, near Darby. ¶

RICHMOND *(Virginia) October* 12.

We hear official accounts have been received by government of the late unfortunate affair near the mouth of Licking. The Indians were commanded by the noted Simon Girty, and were upwards of 400 ſtrong; Colonel Todd had not more than 180 men with him; 70 of them are ſaid to have been killed on the ſpot, as the Indians ſpared none, but mangled and diſfigured them to ſuch a degree, that when Col. Logan came to the place of action, many of them could not be diſtinguiſhed who they were. The Indians retired, but, we hear, have ſince returned and taken a ſtation in that country, and carried off all the inhabitants that were aſſembled in it.

We learn from good authority, that the Chickaſaws, who claim all the country from the falls of the Ohio down the Miſſiſippi, have ſent a talk to General Clark, expreſſing a deſire of peace, and alledging as their reaſon for attacking Fort Jefferſon, two or three years ago, that the fort was built upon their hunting ground without their leave. This fort was ſituated at the confluence of the Ohio and Miſſiſippi, but has ſince been diſmantled and quitted.

The Britiſh Superintendant of Indian affairs, at a conference lately held with ſome of the Six Nations to the northward, informed them, that the great King had directed him to tell them, that his American ſubjects were very ſorry for what they had done, had aſked his pardon, and he was going to forgive them, and therefore he deſired they would kill no more of the Americans. The Senecas, however, in their blunt way, told the Superintendant they believed the great King told a lie, and that he was going to forgive the Americans becauſe he could not help himſelf, and for their parts they would not be of his ſide any longer.

NEW-HAVEN, *October* 10.

Friday laſt arrived here the brig Cumberland, James Tindals, maſter; her cargo, which is very valuable, conſiſts of ſugar, cotton, &c. Was bound from Tortola to Glaſgow, in Scotland; but captured by the letter of marque ſloop Harmony, Captain Jonathan Hopkins, from this port.

FISH-KILL, *October* 17.

We are informed, the French army, under the immediate orders of his Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, will move in a few days to their winter cantonements at the eaſtward. It is ſaid magazines are laid up on the Connecticut river.

It is certainly reported, that a corps is ſoon to be ſent from the American army, to relieve or reinforce the troops at the northward: It is alſo believed, that a corps of cavalry will be quartered this winter in the diſtrict of Vermont, as the forage in the interior parts of the country has not been injured by the drought, as it has near the ſea coaſt.

NEW-YORK, *October* 16.

By paſſengers that came in the Swallow, we learn, That Mr. Grenville was returned from Paris, and no peace concluded: That the Jamaica fleet of about 90 ſail, which left that iſland the 25th of May, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhips the Sandwich, Intrepid and Ruſſel, were arrived at Cork, and thoſe deſtined for Glaſgow had got ſafe into that port.

We are informed, that a Glaſgow Newſpaper of the 1ſt of Auguſt is in town, in which ſome recent intelligence is inſerted from the Eaſt-Indies, intimating the loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip Hannibal, of 50 guns, commanded by Capt. Chriſtie, who on a cruize, as 'tis ſaid, off the iſland of Sumatra, fell in with, and was taken by the French fleet, which conſiſted of 10, and the Britiſh fleet of only 8 line of battle ſhips, the latter not having been then joined by the reinforcement gone out under Sir Richard Bickerton. That Col. Braithwaite, after an amazing defence of two days, fighting with five times his own numbers, had been forced to yield 1500 Seapoys, and about 200 Europeans to a part of Hyder Ally's army. There is, we are informed in the ſame paper, an account of the force of the Britiſh grand channel fleet, which had been ſo reinforced as to conſiſt of 32 line of battle ſhips, oppoſed to 38 of the combined ſquadrons of France and Spain; Lord Howe was left off Cape Clear, and ſhould the enemy give the noble and magnanimous Engliſh Admiral an opportunity of contending for pre-eminence in valour and ſeamanſhip, they will certainly be indulged in a well fought field-day, notwithſtanding the ſuperiority of the allies in point of numbers.

That General Meadows, on the very day of his arrival in the Eaſt-Indies, marched to relieve the beſieged poſt of Tellicherry, attacked and killed 500 of the enemy, and made ſeveral thouſands priſoners.—That the ſuperioity of the French naval force in India had made it neceſſary for Admiral Sir Richard Hughes to retire into port, where he might remain inacceſſible to the enemy until Commodore Sir Richard Bickerton ſhould, by reinforcements, enable him to bring Comte d'Orves to action. The latter, it is ſaid, had gone to Pondicherry.

We are informed, that a new commiſſion of the Admiralty has been declared; and that Lord Duncannon, and two or three Right Honorable Perſonages, attached to the late noble Marquis's political ſyſtem, had retired from that Board, at which there had been a total change, except in the perſon of the Right Honorable HUGH PIGGOT, Eſq; Admiral of the Blue Flag, who is by his Majeſty continued in the new arrangement.—His Grace of Portland having expreſſed a deſire of reſigning the Vice-Royſhip of Ireland, was deſired to continue at Dublin until Earl Temple, his Grace's ſucceſſor, ſhall arrive, and aſſume the adminiſtration of that government.—The Lord Advocate Dundas, is appointed to be Treaſurer of the Navy; and Colonel Iſaac Barre, to be Paymaſter of the Forces, vice his old friend and ally Edmund Burke, Eſq.—Reſpecting the Earl Shelburne's ſpeech, of which much is ſaid in town, and is inſerted in the abovementioned Glaſgow paper, we preſume to ſuppoſe, from our information, the ſubſtance of this noble Lord's ſpeech, deliverered in the Houſe of Peers on the 10th of July, was publiſhed in our Gazette, dated the 10th of September, when his Lordſhip aroſe to anſwer his Grace of Richmond, touching the laſt change of Miniſters, and the introducing the ſubject of American Independence in his oration, Lord Shelburne declaring, that *The Sun of Great-Britain would be eternally ſet, ſhould the Independency of America be acknowledged.* We are now informed, that his Lordſhip added, "That *ſuch* an avowal ſhould never be conſented to by Adminiſtration, while his Lordſhip had the honor of a ſtation in his Majeſty's Council, but that the ſenſe of Great-Britain ſhould be taken on the important queſtion, and rather than any other mode of procedure be adopted, it ſhould be moſt ſolemnly and deliberately diſcuſſed, and finally decided upon by the great Council of the Nation, aſſembled in the next ſeſſion of Parliament."

We have given the above general hints of the lateſt intelligence from England, exactly in the deſultry way it was collected from the accounts of gentlemen who have peruſed the Britiſh News-papers, ſo that if any errors on our part ſhould be diſcovered, we hope they will be excuſed.

Captain Mowat, in a ſloop from Penobſcot, arrived here on Monday, with a cargo of lumber; ſhe ſailed from that port on Monday ſe'nnight. By letters brought by him we learn, that near 300 Brunſwick troops have lately arrived there from Halifax, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhips Charleſtown and Savage, and that the Chatham and Savage have ſince ſailed from thence on a cruize.

OCTOBER 17.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *July* 13, 1782.

WHITEHALL, *July* 13.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Right Hon. William Earl of Shelburne, of the kingdom of Ireland, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, the Right Hon. William Pitt, James Grenville, Richard Jackſon, and Edward James Elliot, Eſquires, to be Commiſſioners for executing the office of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

The King has been pleaſed to grant to the Right Hon. William Pitt, the offices of Chancellor and under Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Right Hon. Auguſtus Viſcount Keppel, Sir Robert Harland, Bart. Admiral Hugh Pigot, Charles Brett, Richard Hopkins, John Jefferies Pratt, and John Aubrey, Eſquires, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, and of the dominions, iſlands and territories thereunto reſpectively belonging.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Right Hon. Sir George Yonge, Bart. to be his Majeſty's Principal Secretary at War.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Archibald Campbell, Eſq; to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the iſland of Jamaica, in the room of Major General John Dalling.

The King has been pleaſed to order letters patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of the kingdom of Ireland, conſtituting and appointing the right honourable Walter Huſſey Burgh, to be chief baron of his Majeſty's court of exchequer in that kingdom, in the room of the right honourable James Baron Tracton, deceaſed.

Alſo like letters patent, conſtituting and appointing Barry Yelverton, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Attorney General in the kingdom of Ireland, in the room of the right honourable John Scott.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Barry Yelverton, Eſq; to be of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy Council in the kingdom of Ireland.

Admiralty-Office, July 13, 1782.

Copy of a letter from Thomas Shirley, Eſq; Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Leander, to Mr. Stephens, dated off James Port, Accra, April 25, 1782.

SIR,

AS the Ulyſſes tranſport is very ſhort of proviſions and having no further occaſion for her, I have ordered her to England; and although ſhe is a very bad ſailor, yet, as the race is not always to the ſwift, there is a poſſibility of her arriving before my diſpatches; you will pleaſe to acquaint their Lordſhips that I have taken and deſtroyed, with his Majeſty's ſhips under my command, and the Alligator ſloop, (without the aſſiſtance of a man belonging to the two independent companies) as per margin*. I have ſent the abovementioned ſloop with my diſpatches.

I have appointed the Mackarel tranſport, a cartel, to convey the Dutch Governors, &c. to Europe, and have ſent in her Mr. Van Court, my firſt Lieutenant, who carries duplicates. I am, &c.

THOMAS SHIRLEY.

* Deſtroyed.-----L'Officieuſe, a French ſtore ſhip of Senegal, computed worth 40,000l.

Taken.-----Forts, Mource 20 guns; Cormantyne 32 guns; Apam 22 guns; Berricoe 18 guns: Accra 32 guns.

N. B. By a letter from Capt. Froſham, commander of the abovementioned ſloop, to Mr. Stephens, dated at Breſt, the firſt inſtant, it appears that he was taken on the 26th of laſt month, by the French King's frigate La Fee, of 36 guns, and carried into that port; and that the diſpatches, with which he was charged by Capt. Shirley, were thrown overboard and ſunk.

Paris, July 8. Mr. Franklin, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, dined on Saturday laſt, for the firſt time, with the Count de Aranda, Ambaſſador of Spain, together with Mr. Jay, who has long reſided at the Court of Madrid, and who is one of the Commiſſioners to treat for peace with Great-Britain. The reception which the Count de Aranda gave Meſſrs. Franklin and Jay, as Miniſters of the United States, ſtrongly indicates, that Spain will ſoon acknowledge the independence of America.

Bruſſels, Auguſt 8. Mr. Fitzherbert, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain at our Court, ſet off from this place the 31ſt of July for Paris. He is charged from his Britannic Majeſty to reſume the negociations for peace, begun by Mr. Grenville, and to treat to this effect with all the powers at war with Great-Britain, jointly, or ſeparately with either of them. His departure was attended with the greateſt ſecrecy.

Extract of a letter from Verſailles, dated Auguſt 4.

"Mr. Fitzherbert, who has reſided for theſe 3 or 4 years paſt as Miniſter of the King of England, at Bruſſels, arrived here five days ago, charged with full powers to treat of peace with the four powers at war with Great-Britain. He was to have this evening, at the breaking of Council, his firſt audience with Count de Vergennes. This new negociator comes directly from Bruſſels, where his inſtructions were ſent to him. He has with him, as Mr. Grenville had, two ſtate meſſengers. Mr. Vaughan, a merchant in Jamaica, who alſo has been a few days in Paris, is a private man, who has ſpoken as yet but with Mr. Franklin."

Hague, Auguſt 14. Mr. Doringer, Secretary of the Legation at the Court of Vienna, had, the day before yeſterday, a conference with the Preſident of the States General, and has delivered to him a memorial. A Secretary of Mr. Lehevenon of Berkenrode, Ambaſſador of the Republic in France, has arrived here Saturday laſt, with diſpatches of this Miniſter, which are ſaid to be relative to the former overtures made to the French Miniſtry, by Mr. Fitzherbert, for a general peace, which overtures, nevertheleſs, are looked upon at Verſailles as very unlikely to attain it. The ſame diſpatches announce, it is ſaid, that the combined fleet is going to the channel, to open the ſiege of Gibraltar; and contain the project of operations, which France and Spain would wiſh our naval forces could follow during the reſt of the campaign, purſuant to the concert the three powers have adopted. Theſe diſpatches having been communicated laſt Monday to the Aſſembly of the States General, and taken *ad referendum* by the Deputies of the reſpective Provinces, are actually the object of deliberations of the States of this Province, who have this day continued their ſeſſions.

Leyden, Auguſt 14. The laſt letters from Paris, in acquainting us with the interview Mr. Fitzherbert has had with Count de Vergennes, mention alſo the report that prevailed, that Sir Joſeph Yorke, lately Ambaſſador of his Britannic Majeſty at the Hague, was going to follow him, and that his equipage had already been landed at Calais. What renders the fact more or leſs credible, is, that Mr. Fitzherbert is related to, and a pupil of this ancient negociator. In caſe Sir Joſeph actually comes to France, we ſhall be able to conclude that the Engliſh Court has ſerious thoughts about peace, ſince a Miniſter, formerly inveſted with the moſt exalted character in the diplomatic line, could not appear but with the ſplendor ſuitable to the rank he has occupied. Nevertheleſs it will be difficult to agree on the conditions of peace, ſo long as the affairs of the Eaſt-Indies ſhall remain in a ſtate of uncertainty, wich threatens the Engliſh company of an entire ruin on one hand, and on the other offers a dominion moſt abſolute in Bengal, on the coaſt of Coromandel, and that of Malabar. France conceives great hopes from the oppoſition of Mr. de Buſſy, in the Eaſt-Indies, and the landing of the troops under the command of Mr. Duchemin, at Porto Novo, appears already to be an omen of the moſt happy ſucceſs. This body of regular European troops, joined to the numerous army of Hyder Ally, being able to give the ſevereſt blow to the Engliſh forces on the coaſt of Coromandel, before the arrival of the reinforcement which Commodore Bickerton was to bring there. Beſides this reinforcement melted down, it is ſaid, to more than one half or two thirds, before his arrival at Braſil, and during their anchorage in Rio Janeiro.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 23.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Auguſt 9.

"Mr. Fitzherbert, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, at the Court of Bruſſels, being arrived here to reſume the negociations of peace, has had his firſt audience with Count de Vergennes. As it was but a very ſhort one, it is not probable that the ſubjects of his miſſion have been entered upon.

"The journal of the combined fleet from the 15th to the 27th ultimo, has been received here. The 16th at day-break, the weather being very hazy, the Engliſh ſquadron was like to fall in with ours; and had the fog laſted but a quarter of an hour longer, the fleets would have been mixed. But Admiral Howe had juſt time enough to perceive the danger he was going into; he withdrew according to cuſtom, without leaving us the poſſibility of attacking any of his veſſels. The 19th and 20th the Engliſh ſquadron was yet fruitleſly chaced; the ſight of it was loſt on the day following, and Don Louis of Cordova having received ordes to draw cloſer to our coaſts, to protect the convoy of St. Domingo, which was expected, the fleets have not met one another ſince. The 27th the fleet received the packets from the Court, which permitted them to make ſail for Cadiz, where they will be able to arrive before the 15th inſtant, if wind favours them. At the ſame time Don Louis de Cordova had orders to draw near enough the iſland of Aix to get intelligence whether the convoys had made ready, and in caſe they ſhould ſtill be in this anchorage, to take them under his protection. The French diviſion, conſiſting of 9 veſſels, remains under the command of M. de la Motte Piquet, as the Count de Guichen was to bring back to Breſt the Terrible, the Majeſtueus, and the Britannia, three-deckers, which are going to be coppered. M. la Motte Piquet's diviſion will be increaſed with the Protector of 74 guns; which, after having brought the convoys beyond the Cape, will leave that of the Weſt-Indies under the eſcort of the Amphitrion, and will make ſail for Cadiz, where are to repair about the ſame time the Dictator and the Suffiſant, each of 74, lately built at Toulon. Theſe will not ſtay long in the fleet, as they appear to be deſtined, as is the Puiſſant of 74, to go to the Eaſt-Indies. The Spaniards will find before the Streights 8 or 9 of their ſhips, which being joined to the 27 of Don Louis de Cordova, and to 12 French ſhips, will form a fleet pretty reſpectable to make head to the Engliſh, in caſe they undertake to diſturb the ſiege of Gibraltar with 35 or 36 veſſels, which they are able to arm, ſince the convoy of Jamaica hat luckily arrived to them."

Many Britiſh ſoldiers have deſerted from New-York within the laſt four weeks; ſome of them have arrived here. The laſt who came out ſay, that it is probable the enemy will hold New-York this winter, as barracks for 3000 men are erecting on Staten-Iſland, and although ſome of their out works have been lately demoliſhed, the interior fortifications are ſtrengthening.---What dependence can be placed on this news time will beſt determine.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be SOLD by

HALL & SELLERS,

In Market-ſtreet,

The LAWS

Paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Sixth GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Commonwealth of *Pennſylvania.*

BACHE *and* SHEE,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Caſtile Soap, Pig Lead, Cordage, and WINDOW GLASS of different Sizes.

LOST, on the 19th inſtant, on the road leading from this city to Lancaſter, between Martin Hughy's tavern and the Blue Ball, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name Reynolds, Number forgot. The Watch is remarkable for having the hour and minute hands ſecured by a ſteel pin, put in acroſs or horizontal with the dial-plate. Whoever finds ſaid watch, and delivers it to the Printers hereof, ſhall receive ONE GUINEA reward. ¶

Philadelphia, October 21, 1782.

LEFT at the ſtore of the ſubſcribers, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet wharff, about three months ago, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name W. Matthews, London. The owner, deſcribing the other marks, may have it again, on paying the charge of this advertiſement, by applying to

FISHER and ROBERTS.

N. B. Said FISHER and ROBERTS have for ſale, beſt hyſon and bohea tea, rum, ſpirits, Madeira wine, loaf and Muſcovado ſugars, a pipe of Liſbon wine of the vintage 1775, and ſundry articles in the grocery way. ¶

ON the evening of the 8th of September, information came to JOHN RANKIN, Eſq; one of the Juſtices in and for York county, that there were ſeveral HORSE THIEVES harboured on Shelley's Iſland, in the river Suſquehanna. Upon ſuch information ſaid Rankin, with a Conſtable, raiſed a ſtrong guard, went on the iſland that night, ſurpriſed and took three of the aforeſaid gentry in bed, carried them over to York county, and committed them to priſon. They alſo got a valuable horſe, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen; the horſe ſeems blooded, a bright bay, better than 14 hands high, ſwitch tail, natural trotter, a ſtar and four white feet. Whoever comes to the ſaid Rankin, and legally proves property, and enters into recognizance to proſecute the villains, on paying charges, may have him again.

October 1, 1782. ¶ JOHN RANKIN.

October 12, 1782.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A PLANTATION, containing 180 acres of LAND, in the townſhip of Londonderry, lying on the great road leading from Lancaſter to Newport, one half of which is wood land well timbered, a log houſe, barn, ſtable and orchard, about five or ſix acres of meadow, and more may be made. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

GEORGE WHITE.

N. B. It is a ſuitable place for a STORE. ¶

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, living on Hugh Roberts's plantation, at Point-no-Point, on the 16th of September laſt, a ſtray COW, of a dark brown colour, big with calf. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ MARTIN WYLAND.

Lancaſter, October 13, 1782.

THE Subſcriber, having detected his WIFE in Bed with a Britiſh Priſoner of War, hereby forewarns all Perſons from truſting her on his Account, as he will pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof. ‡ GEORGE YENTZ.

JUST IMPORTED, in the laſt Veſſels from EUROPE, and TO BE SOLD, BY

WILLIAM MILLER,

At his STORE, in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Gray's Alley, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

A neat Aſſortment of Merchandize,

ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms; among which are,

A VARIETY of ſuperfine, middling and low-priced broadcloths; cotton corderoys; red and white flannel; blankets; tickens; checks; laval, royal and ſheeting linens; wide and narrow Britannias; Ruſſia linens and diapers; a large and neat aſſortment of light and dark ground calicoes and chintzes; ſix quarters wide book muſlin and humhums; a variety of beſt wide mantuas; rich black and white ſattins; white ſarſnet; cambricks and lawns; minionet and kenting lawns; check, kenting, lawn and gauze handkerchiefs; an elegant aſſortment of oſtrich feathers; ribbands; gloves; womens cotton and mens ſilk hoſe; tapes; bobbins; threads; pins; knives and forks; pen-knives; fiſh-hooks; a variety of beads; necklaces; glaſs lanthorns, &c. &c.

Alſo, a few hogſheads of beſt Virginia TOBACCO. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

In Harford Town, Maryland,

The following Lots and Improvements,

LOT No. 1, in the centre of the town, on which is an excellent brick dwelling-houſe, accommodated with every conveniency, a good kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, and well of water at the door, a large ſtable, hay-loft, and chair-houſe adjoining; likewiſe an excellent garden, abounding with uſeful roots and flowers. The houſe is large, and every way convenient, with cellars under the whole, and finiſhed in the completeſt manner. It is needleſs to deſcribe rooms, ſtories, &c. The purchaſer, it is preſumed, will examine particulars, and, no doubt, will be well ſatisfied.

LOT No. 2. contains two acres of meadow, adjoining the garden, incloſed with the beſt of fence, and at a moderate computation produces five tons of hay of the beſt quality, annually, one ſeaſon with the other.

LOT No. 3, of 50 acres, convenient to the town, all good woodland, except about five acres of good meadow, and ſeven of paſture, both well incloſed. The ſituation and advantages of the whole needs no encomiums, they are plain to the ſlighteſt obſervation for merchandiſe or any public buſineſs. It is a completely fitted and noble ſtand, 25 miles from Baltimore town, on the poſt road to Philadelphia, and 12 miles from Saſquehanna Lower-ferry, in the heart of a fine wheat country, and two fine merchant-mills, one of which is at the door.

The three lots will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. For terms, which will be made eaſy, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

As the ſubſcriber intends moving to Philadelphia, the above lots or any of them will be exchanged for a houſe in that city, or other property near it. † 6 w. JOSEPH STILES.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, An Apprentice Boy, named WILLIAM GEMEINBOWER, about 15 years of age, has dark brown hair. He had on a blue linſey jacket, a pair of white linen trowſers, a homeſpun linen ſhirt, a pair of large plated buckles in his ſhoes, and a round hat. Whoever takes up ſaid boy and brings him to me, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by BALTISS FLEISHER.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1782. §

WHITE LEAD,

MANUFACTURED and SOLD by the ſubſcriber, in Vine-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, and nearly oppoſite to the ſign of his Excellency General Waſhington; allowed, by the beſt judges in this city, to be equal in quality to any imported from Europe. † JOHN BIDDIS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Upper Darby, about the 30th of Auguſt laſt, a black FILLEY, ſuppoſed to be a year old laſt ſpring. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again.

Sept. 28. ‡ THOMAS MARSHALL.

THE Sub-Lieutenants of the county of Cheſter are hereby notified and required to urge the immediate collecting of all outſtanding Militia Fines, and produce their accounts as ſpeedily as poſſible, in order for a full and final ſettlement of the ſame.

Oct. 1. ROBERT SMITH, Lieut. of Cheſter county.

Lancaſter, October 7, 1782.

FIVE GUINEAS Reward.

LOST, on the road leading from Lancaſter to Anderſon's-Ferry, on Suſquehanna, ſuppoſed to be ſomewhere near the five mile ſtone, FIVE LETTERS from Europe, directed for Britiſh officers, priſoners of war at York-Town, under an open cover, addreſſed to Captain SAUMAREZ, of the 23d regt. or R. W. F. Whoever has found ſuch a packet, and brings it to the Commiſſary of Priſoners at Lancaſter, or York-Town, or to any Britiſh officer at either of theſe poſts, ſhall receive the above reward. ¶

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, on Monday night, the 7th of October, inſt. a likely black MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, with a large blaze on her forehead, and a little ſnip on her noſe, inclining to one ſide; ſhe is alſo marked on her withers on the off ſide and on her back with the ſaddle, a ſmall white ſpot on the top of her buttock on the near ſide, was 12 years old laſt ſpring, a natural pacer, and goes lame with the near hind foot, and was not ſhod when ſtolen; it appears to have been a traveller that ſtole her, by his leaving in the paſture a little black mare with a ſtar in her forehead, ſhe was freſh ſhod before, and is reduced to great poverty by a long journey or other hard uſage. Any perſon who apprehends the ſaid mare and thief, ſo that that the owner may get her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS and reaſonable charges for the mare, if ſhe is brought home, paid by † JACOB TIMANUS.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Lancaſter county, Lampeter townſhip, and State of Pennſylvania, on the 17th of May laſt, a ſmall brown MARE, heavy ear'd, very poor, and much galled on the back, a natural pacer, with the marks of the fiſtula, ſuppoſed to be about 16 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. Oct. 4. ¶ JOHN CRAIG.

A woman, with a good breaſt of milk,

would be willing to take a child into her houſe to nurſe. Her own child is about nine months old. Enquire of the Printers. ‖

Durham Iron-works to be SOLD.

WHEREAS the partnerſhip of Richard Backhouſe, Robert Lettis Hooper, jun. and Iſaac Sidman, at Durham iron-works is nearly expired, the ſaid Robert Lettis Hooper and Iſaac Sidman having given a power to ſaid Backhouſe to ſell the lands belonging to the partnerſhip; he therefore propoſes to ſell the ſame by way of public vendue, on the 6th day of November next, at Durham aforeſaid, conſiſting of the following tracts, viz.

One tract, ſituated in Durham townſhip, in the county of Bucks, and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, containing between 11 and 1200 acres, on which is erected a furnace now in blaſt and in good order, the mine ſo convenient to the furnace that one team with a driver and one other hand has hauled 20 tons of oar to the furnace in a day this ſummer; the works for getting oar in good repair, and the body of oar inexhauſtable. The quality of the iron is ſo well known for its excellence, that it would be unneceſſary to ſay any thing in praiſe of it. There is belonging to this tract a ferry over Delaware river, three good farms in repair, about 60 acres of meadow fit for the ſcythe, all watered, and 70 or 80 acres more of excellent watered meadow can be made with a ſmall expence. There is alſo a good number of ſmall tenements for workmen to live in, and every thing in good order to make a large blaſt next year. The above tract will be ſold for and during the natural life of Joſeph Galloway, and no longer.

There will alſo be ſold at the ſame time three other tracts of land, ſituate in Haycock townſhip, in ſaid county, about 6 miles from the furnace, adjoining each other, containing about 284 acres, being under warrant and ſurvey, on which is ſeveral ſmall buildings for workmen, and a large quantity of excellent timber. Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes before the day ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber at the works, may ſee every part thereof. RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

N. B. All perſons having any demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip are requeſted to bring in their accounts for payment; and thoſe indebted to them are requeſted to make immediate payment to ſaid Backhouſe, as the company wiſh to cloſe their accounts as ſoon as poſſible. *Auguſt* 21, 1782. ¶ 10 w.

To the good People of Lancaſter County.

WHEREAS numbers of the people of this county who have demands againſt the preſent Quarter-Maſter-General's Department, have hitherto neglected to bring their accounts for ſettlement, in order to obtain Certificates for the ſame; and ſome few accounts of the late Forage Department alſo remain yet unſettled.

Theſe are therefore to give NOTICE to all whom it may concern, that the ſubſcriber will give attendance at his Office, in Lebanon Town, the two laſt days in every week, for two months next enſuing, for the expreſs purpoſe of ſettling all public accounts in which he was concerned. After which time he intends making a final ſettlement with the public, and doth not hold himſelf bound ever to ſettle with any perſon who ſhall have neglected to attend. P. MARSTELLER, A. D. Q. M. L. C.

N. B. All MILITIA OFFICERS of ſaid county, who have demands for militia ſervices, will be pleaſed to bring their Pay-Rolls, &c. to the ſubſcriber for ſettlement, within two months after date, that he may know the exact ſum due for ſervices performed, in order to take the neceſſary ſteps for the ſpeedy procuring of the money. No Pay-Rolls to be ſettled with the Lieutenant, or any of his Subs, and no money to be drawn from him or them as uſual heretofore. P. MARSTELLER, Pay-Maſter

Lebanon Town, Sept. 25. of Lancaſter County Militia.

JAMES ROBINS,

Teacher of the French Language,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he propoſes, on TUESDAY, the 1ſt of October, to open again his SCHOOL for teaching the French language, three times every week, which will begin at 6 o'clock in the evening, at his houſe in Sixth-ſtreet, the ſecond door from the north corner of Market-ſtreet. His name is over the door.

He intends to hire a ſuitable houſe, more in the center of the city, for the greater conveniency of his pupils, as ſoon as he can procure ſuch a one.

He will continue to teach young Ladies and Gentlemen at the reſpective lodgings, and will give punctual attendance.

Philad. Sept. 25.

Auguſt 8, 1782.

TAKEN this day from a man at William Clark's tavern, in Warrington townſhip, York county, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen, A light grey MARE, about 14 hands high, 7 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder T E, ſhod all round, alſo an old Saddle, with a green pluſh houſing bound with leather, a pair of black leather Saddle-bags, and an old bag. The man was ſmall, of a dark complexion, ſhort black hair, and made his eſcape. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. † WILLIAM CLARK.

THE SUBSCRIBER purchaſes all kinds of merchantable clean TANNED LEATHER in the rough.

He likewiſe informs the public, that he carries on the

Currying Buſineſs,

And has for ſale a quantity of excellent draw-boot legs, calf-ſkins, neats leather, ſaddle, harneſs and ſoal LEATHER.

Thoſe gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom ſhall be as well ſerved as in this city, and the favour be gratefully acknowledged by, their moſt humble ſervant,

William Perkins,

living in Fifth-ſtreet, three doors above Market-ſtreet. ¶ 3 m.

Kent county, Maryland, September 20, 1782.

The ſubſcribers have for SALE, near Cheſter Town,

A BEAUTIFUL well built SCHOONER, ſaid to be an extreme fine piece of work, pierced with 12 ports, meaſures 125 tons, and will be launched in October. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to SUTTON, COMEGYS and Co.

Note. They will take goods in part payment.

To be SOLD in the townſhip of Pittſgrove, and county of Salem, in the Weſtern Diviſion of the State of New-Jerſey,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 147 acres, with a good improvement on it, and tan-yard, in a good part for getting bark, ſome good meadow made, conſiderable more may be made. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to SAMUEL MEAD, on the premiſes.

N. B. If ſaid tract is not ſold before the 29th of October next, it will that day be put up at public ſale. †

STOLEN, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Pencader hundred, New-Caſtle county, in the night of the 15th inſt. (September) Two MARES, one a Grey, turning pretty much on the white along her back and ſides, and a white ſtreak round her under jaw, occaſioned by a halter, neither brand nor ear-mark, about 7 years old, 14 hands high, trots and canters well; the other a dark Bay, with black mane and tail, all her feet white, with ſome ſmall black ſpots in the white; neither brand nor ear-mark, 5 years old, 14 hands and an half high, paces and trots well. Whoever takes up ſaid mares and brings them home, or ſecures them ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, or FOUR DOLLARS for either of them, by THOMAS WATSON. †

STRAYED or STOLEN from the market, in Philadelphia, on the 18th of September inſt. a black HORSE, near 14 hands high, coming 7 years old, heavy gated, can pace and trot, neither brand nor ear-mark, has a hollow flat face, pretty much the look of a mare, a ſhort tail, he is a heavy well built horſe; had on an old faſhioned ſaddle and bridle. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, ſaddle and bridle, and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, living in the lower part of Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN out of a paſture, near Glouceſter-Point-Houſe, about three weeks ago, A black MARE, about 14 and an half hands high, a natural trotter, low carriage in front, has a ſhort dock with long hair on it, a hollow face, large ears; ſhortly before ſhe left the paſture ſhe loſt her hind ſhoes, ſome of the nails and nail-holes remained in her feet; the fore feet ſhod with old ſhoes. Any perſon delivering the above mare at the Croſs-Keys, the corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and reaſonable charges paid. ¶ Philad. Sept. 17, 1782.

WAS taken up about the 16th of June laſt, by the ſubſcriber, living in Coventry townſhip, and county of Cheſter, a black HORSE COLT, a natural pacer, about 2 years old; has neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take it away.

Sept. 20, 1782. † JOHN SWITZER.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in Northumberland county, on the river Saſquehanna, within eleven miles of Sunbury, containing 250 acres or thereabouts. There are on the ſaid plantation, a good dwelling-houſe, with a large double barn; near 80 acres of the land cleared, with meadow, and a good deal more may be made: The land is ſome of the beſt in the county. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers. † Philad. Sept. 19.

Ninth month 20th, 1782.

THIS may inform the public, that the ſubſcriber, in conjunction with his partners James and David Eſpin, at their nurſery, in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, continues to carry on the raiſing of APPLE TREES, in as great variety as heretofore, except that he has declined to raiſe any of the Crab, and one ſort of the Romanite trees, which laſt has been found to be a long time before they bear. They are likewiſe furniſhed with a light wagon for carrying of trees, and will engage to deliver any number, not leſs than 300, at any diſtance not exceeding 40 miles, at the rate of One Shilling per tree, or carefully boxed (for water carriage) for Thirteenpence per tree, which may be tranſplanted any time from the firſt of the Eleventh month (November) until the leaves are out in the ſpring, when the froſt will permit.

RUDOLPH HAINS.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of JACOB HAINS, late of Uwchland aforeſaid, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, as the accounts will ſhortly be put into other hands to collect ¶ RUDOLPH HAINS, Executor.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, about the 4th of Auguſt laſt, A ſorrel HORSE, with a blaze in his face, about 14 hands and an half high, neither brand nor ear-mark, paces and trots. Whoever has loſt ſaid horſe is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away againſt the firſt of October, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his charges, by me,

Sept. 1, 1782. † ELIZABETH BENNER.

Philadelphia, September 17, 1782.

WHEREAS DAVID JAMES, by a certain inſtrument of writing, duly executed under his hand and ſeal, and bearing date the 25th day of March, Anno Domini 1779, in conſequence of a marriage then to be ſolemnized between his ſon Owen James and Jane Branden, did, by the ſaid inſtrument of writing, convey and aſſure unto the ſaid Jane Branden, one moiety or half part of his ESTATE: And whereas the ſaid David James hath ſince ſignified his intention of ſelling and diſpoſing of the whole of ſaid property (a moiety of which was aſſured and conveyed as aforeſaid.) NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That a claim to the half part of the eſtate of the ſaid David James will be made by the ſaid owen James and Jane his wife, of which claim any perſon intending to make a purchaſe from him is hereby notified. ¶

WAS found in the Dividing Creeks, in the townſhip of Downs, in the county of Cumberland, in the State of New-Jerſey, a good braſs CANNON, ſuppoſed to be a ſix-pounder. Any perſon applying to the ſubſcribers, proving their property and paying the charges, may have her again.

DAN LORE,
THOMAS CAMPBELL,
Auguſt 21. ¶ SAMUEL HUSTED, and Son.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in Moreland townſhip, containing about 65 acres, ſituate on the Southampton road, adjoining land of Anthony Yerkes and Iſaac Roberts. There are erected thereon, a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſtable, orchard, and wood-land ſufficient for the place. For terms, apply to THOMAS HARPER, near the Premiſes. Moreland, Sept. 18, 1782. † 6 w.

WHEREAS JOHN and NATHANIEL PENNOCK gave a BOND of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, payable to one Wiley, of Cheſter county, who ſigned it over to Doctor John M'Kinley, of the borough of Wilmington, who has ſince ſigned it to Robert Taylor, of the city of Philadelphia (late of the ſaid borough) who refuſeth to give up the ſaid bond, although the principal and intereſt have been tendered to him the ſaid Taylor at two ſeveral times. Theſe are therefore to notify the public, that they may not be deceived by taking an aſſignment on the ſaid bond for more than it is worth; he the ſaid Taylor having given from under his hand that he would demand no intereſt on ſaid bond until he ſhould demand the principal, which he now refuſeth to abide by; I therefore will not pay any intereſt after this date, unleſs compelled thereto.

ELEANOR PENNOCK, Adminiſtratrix

25th 9th Mo. 1782. ‖ to the Eſtate of John Pennock.

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